

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1861.

NO ARBITRATION

Minister Shimamura on Indemnity
Claim.

WILL BE SETTLED PROMPTLY

Cases of Japanese Emi-
grants Investigated.

Government Against Government.
Officials Not Considered—Will
Sit Next Week.

The big cruiser Naniwa, of H. I. J. M.'s navy, was signaled early yesterday morning, and arrived in the harbor about 10 o'clock. Directly her anchors dropped there was a booming of cannon. The Hawaiian flag was first saluted with 21 guns, which was answered by the shore battery, then followed a salute of 13 guns to the American Admiral, which was answered by the guns of the Philadelphia, and then there was a stir along the water front. Some old and young men, who have "gone down to the sea in ships," figuring out that the saluting was not properly balanced; only 13 guns to the American flag and 21 to the Hawaiian was too great a difference for these wiseacres, and from the amount of speculation indulged in one would suppose the Admiral would demand an apology at once. As the Naniwa had not been blown out of the water up to the time the Australian sailed, the men who knew it all wondered all the harder, and told their friends about it, and the report of the supposed insult was carried to the Coast to be published in the Frisco papers. But there was no insult, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. According to an officer of the Philadelphia, all the salute necessary was given. In naval etiquette, the port is first saluted with 21 guns, following this comes the salute to the warships, according to the rank of the commander, regardless of the flag of the country to which it belongs.

The Naniwa is by no means the largest warship in the Japanese navy, but it is one in which that Government takes particular pride, owing to her work in the China-Japan war. She came here in 1893, making the trip in something like 11 days. Her armament consists of eight heavy guns, six of which are quick-firing; six quick-firing guns of smaller caliber; 10 machine guns, and four torpedo tubes. The officers are:

T. Kuro-oka, captain; R. Kajikawa, commander; R. Yonehara, gun Lieutenant; T. Fujimoto, torpedo Lieutenant; K. Isobe, navigating Lieutenant; K. Kovano, chief surgeon; U. Sugimoto, assistant surgeon; T. Akiyama, chief paymaster; Y. Yamasaki, second Lieutenant; S. Horiochi, third Lieutenant; M. Fukuda, fourth Lieutenant; J. Watanabe, chief engineer; M. Yamasaki, first engineer; F. Ueno, second engineer; G. Shigemura, R. Snyetsugu, assistant engineers; J. Arima, M. Tashiro, Iida, K. Nagashima, sub-lieutenants; S. Saito, S. Kushima, assistant paymasters; T. Matsushita, K. Morinaga, midshipmen.

In addition to the officers, there is a crew of 350 men. The mission of the Naniwa was to bring to Honolulu the following gentlemen, who will investigate the matter of rejecting the 638 Japanese laborers, who came here nearly a month ago:

Minister Cooper, at my request, and forwarded by me to my Government. The men examined here and refused a landing were examined by the Japanese Government on their return, and I have in my possession all of the papers connected with the case at both ends of the line.

"I have received instructions from my Government, through the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and on the lines laid down the investigation will be made. While the instructions are in a measure simple and explicit, they cannot be acted upon hastily—they require careful reading to be perfectly understood. Of course, I cannot show them to you, nor can I tell you what they are, for publication. I will say, however, that I confidently believe the Hawaiian Government will very promptly accede in our demands when they are presented.

"It is not for Minister Cooper or any individual to say whether or not the Hawaiian Government will yield to the demands of Japan—it is for the Government—the President and his Cabinet to decide.

"No, I do not think the matter will be left to arbitration, even if this Government should decline to settle. The monetary claim is a mere pittance, and I have not the slightest doubt that it will be promptly met."

"Any one who knows anything about international law would not suggest arbitration in an affair of this kind. It is of too little moment, but, of course, we intend that our people will be given justice, and they will receive it through peaceful negotiations. There will be no war, no abrogation of the treaty. Such stuff may do to fill up the newspapers with, but to men who are familiar with the customs adopted in such cases as this it is laughable. Japan has no intention of abrogating the treaty, while it has the power to amend it or make a new one. You understand that a new one can be made at any time either Government deems it advisable. If the Hawaiian Government expresses a wish to take such an extraordinary step, I presume it may do so without seriously affecting Japan. There are so many other countries than Hawaii, and Japan is such a large territory, that I doubt if we would be affected by the abrogation, though it would certainly be very unpleasant. The two Governments have really been on such friendly terms that it is hard to contemplate such a condition of affairs.

"As to the position occupied by Commissioner Akiyama in the negotiations, I will say that he has no paramount powers, nor is he credited as Japan's representative above me: I am the Minister and will conduct the negotiations, assisted, of course, by him. As we wish to consult before opening negotiations, it is probable nothing will be done in the matter until next week. At that time the commissioner will have learned whatever he wishes to know, and will rest in the meantime. One thing I would like to impress upon the people here, and that is that Japan is for peace. Some of the Japanese newspapers seem to have worked themselves into a turmoil over the affair, and to read them, one would suppose the entire Japanese navy would center at Honolulu. Such is not the case. Japan is not anxious for war with a nation as friendly as Hawaii has been. The Government fully understands that such a course would strain its relations with another and greater power that is also friendly—the United States.

"My Government understands that Hawaii is a ward of the United States, and as such is a part of it, except as to form. It believes, too, that it is necessary for the United States to be consulted as to the justice of our claims, the decision would be in our favor. But it will not come to that point. Hawaii will pay the debt, and will be willing, if requested, to amend the existing treaty so that a recurrence of this affair is not probable."

HAYEMEYER IS DEAD.
Was Vice-President of Sugar Trust
and a Multi-Millionaire.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Theodore A. Hayemeyer died at 3 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Hayemeyer was vice president of the sugar trust, and was born in New York city in 1839. His brother, Henry Hayemeyer, is the president of the company. Theodore, at an early age, began work in his father's refinery, and learned all the details of the sugar-refining industry. He was admitted into partnership in 1861, and soon afterward opened a refinery of his own. To his millions made in sugar, he added hundreds of thousands made in the banking business and by wise dealings in real estate.

His wife was a daughter of the Chevalier de Loosy, the Austrian Consul General to New York. He leaves nine children.

Lecture at Punahoa.

Rev. J. M. Monroe, pastor of the Christian Church of this city, delivered an interesting and eloquent lecture before the students of Oahu College yesterday afternoon on "The Civil War in America." Mr. Monroe speaks from an intimate knowledge of the subject having served under the command of his friend, General Garfield, and having been dangerously wounded at the battle of Vicksburg.

According to the newspapers an Ohio husband became the happy father of seven children not long ago. Of the seven all lived but one. It is to be hoped that he laid in a supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, the only sure cure for croup, whooping cough, colds and coughs, and so insured his children against these diseases. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

FOR ABROGATION

Senator Perkins Says Treaty is
Not Reciprocal.

HAS PRESENTED TWO PETITIONS

Like Spreckels, He Will
Work for His State.

He Believes Hawaii Has Best End of
the Bargain—He Quotes
Statistics.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The fight for and against the abrogation of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty is getting hot. Senator Perkins today presented to the Senate two huge petitions from California, one favoring and the other opposing the treaty's abrogation. The petitions were referred to the Foreign Relations and the Finance Committees.

A lively debate is sure to be precipitated over the abrogation of the treaty, whether the proposition comes from the Finance Committee or as an amendment proposed by Senator Mills. To offset this, Senator Chandler will doubtless repeat his former argument that the United States ought not to jeopardize its ascendancy in the Pacific, while Senator Morgan will insist that the existence of the treaty gives his country a command of the Hawaiian situation not to be wilfully thrown away.

The news of the possible action of the Finance Committee has greatly excited the Pacific Slope. Senator Perkins has already filed the petition of the California State Grange in favor of abrogating the treaty, and yesterday he received the petition of a large number of representative merchants, manufacturers and capitalists in San Francisco, taking the opposite view. This petition denies that the United States have been the losers by the operations of the treaty.

Senator Aldrich is said to be strongly opposed to the treaty's continuance, and it is considered probable that the tariff bill to be reported from the Finance Committee will provide for its abrogation. Mr. Mills of Texas will make a speech in support of this position.

The possible abrogation of the treaty brings up the important question of whether the right granted to the United States in that treaty to exclusively use Pearl River harbor and establish a coaling station there would also fall to the ground at the same time.

Senator Frye, who has given the question considerable thought, said that morally the United States would have to abandon the harbor, but legally it could keep possession.

"At the time of the negotiation of the treaty," said Mr. Frye, "the Foreign Relations Committee was unanimously of the opinion that the cession of the harbor was for all time, but Minister Carter asking an opinion of the State Department, was informed by Secretary Bayard that the right to the harbor expired with the treaty. Personally, I don't think we could hold the harbor and look any other nation in the face. I don't believe though that the treaty will be abrogated."

Senator Mills, who has been fighting for the repeal of the treaty for 20 years, said that the Pearl Harbor question did not enter into the question at all. "We will keep the harbor, if need be," said he. "We have already given the Hawaiians some \$70,000,000 in remitted duties and that ought to pay for any harbor on earth. The treaty was illegally negotiated in the first place."

Mrs. DOMINIS TO BE THERE.
She Has Not Yet Raised a Question of Precedence.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Mrs. Dominis, formerly Queen Liliuokalani, has engaged rooms for herself and party at the Albermarle, and will be here during the Grant monument ceremonies. The former Queen is now in Washington. She will arrive Monday.

In this connection it is interesting to know that Secretary Sherman believes that the abrogation of the treaty would not carry with it the loss of Pearl Harbor. When the subject was last before the Senate he made his position very plain. "We have an absolute, undeniable, unqualified grant," said he, "which was originally paid for by \$23,000,000, to say nothing of an extension of 7 years, which was given. We have paid and doubly paid for that harbor; we own it now: it is in our possession."

Although a two-thirds vote is required to ratify a treaty, the abrogation can be secured by a majority vote. Whether this majority vote can be obtained is of course a matter more for speculation than certain prediction at this time.

Of these 11, Messrs. Aldrich, Allen, Caffery, Cullom, Hansbrough, Mills and Pettigrew are still in the Senate. Circumstances then, however, were much different from what they are at the present time. The amendment was offered in opposition to the Finance Committee and the Democrats, with two exceptions stood by their party. If the proposition comes before a session with the endorsement of the Finance Committee it will have a much

better status in court, so to speak, and besides this the development of the beet-sugar industry has done much to stimulate opposition. Three years ago there was no one more antagonistic to the abrogation of the treaty than Senator Perkins. Mr. Perkins is now inclined to think that a majority of the Senate favors abrogation and he included himself in this majority.

While several causes are operating to bring about the abrogation of the treaty, the most important is the belief that the United States is getting considerably the worst of the bargain. Senator Perkins says: "Reciprocity ought to reciprocate, but in this case it does not seem to do so. Under the treaty all the sugar produced in Hawaii comes in free of duty. The amount has steadily risen until in 1892 it aggregated \$8,000,000, and last year was nearly \$12,000,000.

"This represents the amount of money we pay the sugar growers in the Islands. In the new tariff the duty on sugar is \$30 a ton. As we permit that duty in favor of the Hawaiians, it means that we present them with a bounty of \$30 a ton on all the sugar they produce.

"There is no reason why we should make that discrimination in their favor."

"They take goods from us, to be sure, but only about \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 a year, so that the balance of

FACTS PRESENTED

Mr. Thurston Submits His Argu-
ments to Committee.

DUTY WOULD DERANGE TRADE

Financial Phase Not the
Only One.

Should Treaty be Abrogated—Hawaii Must Seek for Other Markets.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Lorin A. Thurston, ex-Minister from Hawaii, and at present a special commissioner from that country, has submitted to

Pacific Coast and on shipping in that vicinity.

"The objective point of United States policy has been political and not financial advantage. The reciprocity treaty was not primarily intended as an experiment in reciprocity for the purpose of extending American trade. The object in view was not dollars, but that which dollars could not buy—the creation and maintenance of a friendly state. The public history of Hawaii and the United States during the past few years has demonstrated that this policy has been successful. Is it good policy of the United States to now about face and abandon the accrued benefits of six years of statesmanship?"

Under the head of "Hawaii's Course if the Treaty Is Abrogated," the statement says: "If the treaty is abrogated Hawaii will be free to make such arrangements with other countries as circumstances may require. Strong and steadfast as is the American feeling in Hawaii, if the island products are barred out of the American market by a practically prohibitive duty, they will be compelled, in order to avoid ruin to their chief industries, to seek a market in Australia, Canada and England, and will be free to offer in compensation for special trade privileges accorded to Hawaii the rights and privileges heretofore accorded to the United States and now exclusively held by it under the terms of the existing treaty."

Elaborate statistics are given to show the advantages of the treaty to the Pacific Coast and the country in general.

NOT YET READY.

Admiral Miller Is Allowed to Wait a While.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The revocation of the order that Admiral Beardslee be relieved of the command of the Pacific station by Admiral Miller at once, and the issuance of a new one providing that Beardslee stay at Honolulu until July, was taken by the annexationists today to mean that the policy of the administration as to the course there would be then matured and the new commandant would receive instructions before leaving. The fact is, Miller requested the change, as he wished to stay two months here. He has been appointed as his secretary Lieut. Philip Andrews of Columbia. The transfer of the officer will be made at once.

Representative Barlow of the Sixth District has presented to the House the largest petition on the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty yet developed. It is from the farmers of San Luis Obispo County, asking the abrogation of the convention. All the members of the House have letters and telegrams taking sides on the treaty, those against being principally from the country districts and those favoring from the mercantile bodies of San Francisco.

Senator Perkins today had a strong telegram from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, demanding that he support the treaty. It took the ground that control of the Islands must not pass to a foreign power in the interest of the safety of the Western Coast and that trade of San Francisco would suffer if there should be a change of relations. Among other telegrams taking similar ground was one from Louis Sloss.

Perkins says his investigations lead to the belief that the free entry of Hawaiian sugar is practically a bounty of \$30 a ton, which, as sugar is produced by pean and contract labor is really the amount of the cost of production, which gives the producer no great an advantage over California beet sugar producers.

While the Senate Finance Committee has informally considered the sugar schedule, nothing definite will be done until the latter part of next week.

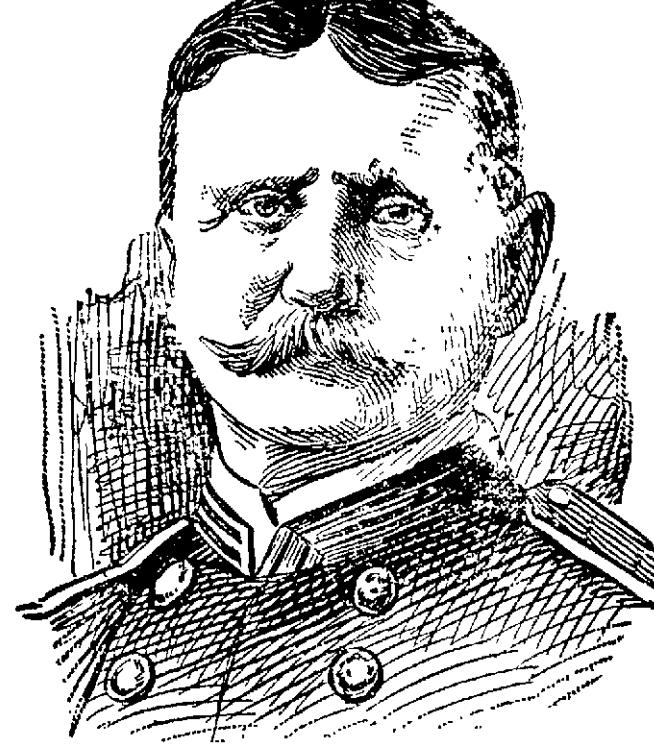
ADMIRAL MILLER NOT COMING
Will Go to England—Commodore Howison May Come.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The Sun's Washington special says: "The indications are that Rear-Admiral Miller, recently assigned to the command of the Pacific naval station, will not go to Honolulu in July to relieve Rear-Admiral Beardslee, as provided in orders issued recently by the Navy Department.

The decision of the President to send Admiral Miller to London as special representative of the United States at the Queen's Jubilee, will act as an abrogation of his assignment to the Pacific station. When the President and Secretary Long return they will take up the question of selecting another successor to Admiral Beardslee.

Great care will be taken in making the selection. Several names are under consideration, but it is understood that the inclination of President McKinley and Secretary Long points to Commodore Henry L. Howison. He is well acquainted with the people of Hawaii, and is popular there. He has the reputation of being a man of judgment and courage. The name of Commodore George Dewey may also be considered.

Hawaiians Seeking Annexation
WASHINGTON, April 27.—Two Hawaiians—W. N. Armstrong and W. A. Kinney—are here to learn the prospects for annexation. They say that they are in no sense representatives of the Dole Government but came to Washington on their own hook. They will see Secretary Sherman and probably President McKinley. They will also enrage the Senators on the chances for ratification of the treaty of annexation.



ADMIRAL JOSEPH N. MILLER.

trade is immensely in their favor. While the value of our purchases from them has increased at the rate of \$1,000,000 a year our exports last year to them were only \$200,000 larger than they were in 1892. This is the rub of the whole matter, so far as our imports and exports are concerned. As for our own interests, I know that at the Watsonville sugar factory, in my State, during the five months and a half of the sugar campaign, there was paid out \$4,400 a day to farmers for their sugar beets, while \$1,200 a day additional was paid out for labor, lime and fuel. While I am aware that there is a very strong protest in San Francisco against abrogating the treaty I feel that the people of the State would rather have the treaty abolished, and I must also consider their interests."

"It is said that the abrogation of the treaty and the consequent imposition of the sugar tariff on the Hawaiian product would bankrupt the planters of the Islands," remarked the correspondent.

"It would do nothing of the kind," promptly responded Mr. Perkins. "These plantations now pay 25 per cent on the money invested. With the duty on sugar they would pay 10 or 12 per cent."

Mrs. DOMINIS TO BE THERE.
She Has Not Yet Raised a Question of Precedence.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Mrs. Dominis, formerly Queen Liliuokalani, has engaged rooms for herself and party at the Albermarle, and will be here during the Grant monument ceremonies. The former Queen is now in Washington. She will arrive Monday.

It is rumored that her grand chamberlain has communicated with the committee in charge of receiving distinguished guests, but any arrangements that have been made for the reception of the former ruler of the Hawaiian Islands have not been divulged.

Mrs. Dominis will not travel on either of the special trains, and therefore no question of precedence in her case will disturb the transportation committee. Should the committee on plan and scope, which has the disposal of the seats at the tomb, recognize the former monarch and place her near the President, there may be jealousy in the diplomatic corps.

The Spanish cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa passed in at Sandy Hook at 7:55 a. m. today. She will represent Spain at the Grant monumental celebration.

Butler Committed for Trial.
SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 27.—Frank Butler, who was arrested on the ship Swanfield February 2, upon the arrival of that vessel at San Francisco, on a charge of having murdered several men in Australia, was arraigned before a magistrate today and committed for trial.

MATTER SETTLED

Commissioner Fitzgerald is Quite Satisfied.

DEPARTMENT MAY BE STARTED

Planters Will Pay All the Expenses.

Cooperative Plan to be Adopted Some Suggestions as to Duty of the People.

"I am perfectly satisfied with the result of my investigation here and I believe the Government and a majority of the planters are sincere in expressing a desire to have white labor supplant the Asiatics in Hawaii."

This remark was made by Commissioner Fitzgerald yesterday afternoon, after he had made his farewell call on the officials of the Government and the planters.

"I was surprised today to find most of the planters who were lukewarm on the proposition have decided to accept the white men. I say surprised, simply, because on previous conversations some of them almost objected to doing anything that would increase the cost of producing sugar. Some of them could not realize, until I presented a forcible argument, that organized American labor could have any influence in American politics, but it has from Maine to California.

"The position is plain. The tax payers, large and small, of the United States contribute by way of taxation, to the support of a navy. You have here in the harbor an American man-of-war, sent by the United States to protect Americans against injury from Asiatic labor brought here for the purpose of assisting them in making fat dividends on their investments. The United States does this for Hawaii mind you. Now then, suppose I should go back to California, and in the report which I will submit to Governor Budd say that neither the Government or the sugar men want white labor. Where do you think either the reciprocity treaty or the annexation cause would stand? In 24 hours after that report was made public, every labor organization in the United States would meet and frame memorials to their representatives in Congress and ask them to work against Hawaii on any proposition.

"To me this is the golden opportunity for this Government to show that it is willing to take the white laborers from the United States and populate the Islands with them. Had I been forced to report against this, there would be few representatives in Congress who would dare vote a treaty to support a community unwilling to aid the laborers of America.

"From the newspapers I gather that a Japanese man-of-war is on the way to Hawaii, and that it brings a commissioner to investigate a labor difficulty. Hawaii is on the verge of international diplomatic strife, and she looks to the United States to help her out. Now, then, the cause—cheap Asiatic labor. Do you think, for a moment, that the United States will stand forever between this country and its difficulties with other Governments, when Asiatic labor is the cause of the difficulty? I think not. Every one knows that the greatest objection to annexation by people in the United States is the vast numbers of Asiatics here, and until now there has been no organized effort to replace them by white men. The planters have said that white men could not work in the fields, and there has been no one to combat their statement who was in a position to do so. I came here entirely unbiased and without a dollar of expense to your Government. I know the class of labor we have in California, and I was asked to see the labor done by the Japanese. I have done this and am convinced that there is no work on the plantation that white men cannot do better than Asiatics.

"I do not intend sending men here until the Department of Labor is started, and this will be done as soon as I can prepare a detailed statement of expense and character of work to be done by the department. This I will do as soon as I reach San Francisco. The planters agreed yesterday that the expense of maintenance of the department will be assumed by them.

"You will understand that the planters are not going to confine themselves to white men for laborers. That would be too radical a change; it must be done by degrees, and while the experiment is being tried the public must support the planters. They are the ones to suffer if the attempt is failure, and they are the ones who stand to make a loss. If the plantations which employ white labor as an experiment, if the managers are willing to risk their capital to show the United States that they are willing to give Americans a chance to make a living here, then surely those managers are the ones to be supported.

"I feel that this is the last chance that will be offered. If it fails negotiations will never be opened again."

The conditions under which white men could be engaged to work on the plantations as part of the plan to recruit the labor force in the future may be as follows: The manager of each plantation will be given power to recruit laborers from among the colored population of the Islands, and then to engage them for the plantation, his being an agent of the plantation for one year, and after carefully examining the recruits, Mr. Fitzgerald decided that in the best

"To give a man a piece of land and let him work out his own salvation is

much better than to ask him to come here for wages, and pit his sweat against that of an Asiatic. He will be given every possible advantage, and if the class of laborers I send here do not prove satisfactory, then there is no use thinking any more about it."

"Regarding the appropriation mentioned by me the other night, I wish to say that Mr. Smith explained to me this morning that it was for the purpose of assisting the families of white laborers. The appropriation not being intended to pay the passage of men coming here could not well be used for that purpose. Mr. Smith was afraid to break in upon it, and I think he is quite right."

LABOR COMMISSION.

Members Appointed by President Dole.

President Dole has appointed John Emmeluth, W. N. Armstrong and Alexander Young labor commissioners, as provided by the law of 1895. The commission of Mr. Armstrong was delivered to J. B. Castle yesterday and will be presented to him when Mr. Castle meets him in Washington.

The board will conduct its affairs somewhat on the lines of a similar department in various parts of the United States. At present, the business will be the collecting of data from labor departments throughout the world, and when this is compiled, a report will be submitted to the next Legislature and a definite plan adopted.

Mr. Armstrong will collect data from the various boards during his stay in the United States, and Premier Seddon, who called on the President when he was here a few days ago, will furnish particulars from the office of the commissioner in New Zealand. Messrs. Emmeluth, Armstrong and Young will serve without pay.

FROM SPECTATOR

Suggestions as to Duty of Government.

Membership in N.G.H. May be Rewarded—Regarding Drills.

MR. EDITOR:—As there is so much discussion going on about the N.G.H. and the Citizens' Guard, and the finding of Government positions for members of these organizations, allow me space, please, for a few remarks.

If a man enlists in the N.G.H., is it that he may say to the Government: "Now, I have enlisted and sworn allegiance to you, and in return you must secure a good, fat position for me?" If such be the case, his motive is purely mercenary, as likewise is his allegiance. So far as such a one is concerned, the name volunteer is a misnomer. He is a regular, in the full sense of that term, for he expects to be and is paid by the Government, though not directly for whatever service he renders in carrying a "gun."

If a man has any love for this country, it seems to me, he should be willing to attend drills and to turn out in its defense whenever necessary. The instruction whereby a man becomes proficient in drill and has some idea of military discipline is no secondary proposition. Whenever a man has to turn out, let the Government pay him for his time. In the United States, whenever the troops go into the field, for camping purposes, the State pays them one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) per day, with "board, room and wash-

ing." If the Government gives the members of these various military organizations to understand that they can not come into the military with the supposition that they will get a position, but that the Government will pay them so much a day whenever ordered out (excepting drill and parades), all this talking and wrangling will be stopped.

If a man is capable of filling a certain position, and he belongs to the militia, by all means, give him the preference, but for a man to join the militia with the idea that therefore the Government must secure him a good position, with easy hours and better pay, seems to me radically wrong, and the sooner militiamen have been disabused of this idea the better it will be for all concerned.

While under this head, allow me to make a suggestion relative to drill and discipline:

I think you will agree with me that all military organizations should be well disciplined by well-drilled instructors. In order to obtain the best results in this regard, an officers' lycée (school) should be organized for the purpose of instruction in the drill regulations and manual of guard duty. Meetings could be held once a week, and a suitable instructor elected. Members could be assigned subjects for lectures to be read before the school. After the lecture the subject could be discussed. The drill regulations should be gone over carefully but every member of the school should become proficient therein before the matter of lectures is attempted, however.

A non-commissioned officers' school should also be established for the purpose of studying drill regulations and manual of guard with a committee of non-instructors.

It should be given preference that the members of the committee be capable of taking command of an entire company.

In addition, you have regular

co-operation for one year, and after

carefully examining the recruits, Mr.

Fitzgerald decided that in the best

"To give a man a piece of land and let him work out his own salvation is



TURKEY'S GREAT SOLDIER.

Oman Pasha, commander-in-chief of the sultan's army, is one of the most distinguished soldiers of the Turkish empire. He is 65 years old and has had a brilliant career. His defense of Plevna was a remarkable feat.

seems to me that there would be more uniformity and precision in the movements, and at the same time, more of a source of instruction to the volunteers. I do not intend this, Mr. Editor, as a criticism, but offer it merely as a suggestion. Yours respectfully,

A SPECTATOR.
Honolulu, April 29, 1897.

LEFT YESTERDAY.

Points About People Who Are Passengers on the Australia.

Among the passengers who left on the Australia yesterday afternoon were:

Minister S. M. Damon and Maj. C. P. Kinkead who are on their way to England to represent Hawaii at the Queen's Jubilee.

Mons. Vizzavona who is returning to Paris on a six months' leave for the transaction of certain business as well as the enjoyment of pleasure. Mons. Vizzavona will make a short stay in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Baker and Miss Baker, returning to their home in San Francisco after a short visit here. These Californians expected to return by the Manchurian but were unable to secure accommodations.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Schaefer who will spend several months on a visit in Germany when Mr. Schaefer's old home will be visited.

Manager Hugh Morrison of Makawail plantation, and Mrs. Morrison, off for Europe on a visit of three or four months.

Mrs. O. W. Ferris, Miss Norcross and the Misses Fonda who are visiting at the McGraws, and who are now on their way to their home in the States.

Mrs. Howison, returning East to meet her husband, Admiral Howison, recently promoted.

E. L. Fitzgerald and E. M. Greene of the Labor Commission who have been making a thorough study of the labor question in Hawaii.

The Misses Kitchen, now on their way to New York on a visit to their sister.

James B. Castle who is going to Washington and then to Winchester, Mass.

Miss Palmer and Miss Landers, returning to their home in the States. They were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Castle.

Geo. S. Harris, the Misses Harris and W. W. Harris and wife who will spend three months in the State of California.

Dr. E. C. Subermann who will make an extended tour of several months in the States.

Mrs. Montague-Turner, so well known in musical circles here. Mrs. Turner may not return to the Islands. She has all household goods ready for shipment to the States at short notice.

Dr. M. E. Grossman who goes on a short business trip to San Francisco.

Miss Berg, who has been visiting her brother on Maui for several months.

Miss Chaffee who has been in Hawaii on a short trip. She spent an enjoyable time at the Volcano and enjoyed herself as highly pleased with the Islands.

R. C. Monteagie returns to his old position as head of the Chas. Hilliard Shipbuilding Company in Philadelphia. Mr. Monteagie came here several months ago to regain his health and thanks to the climate of Hawaii nei, he has had that satisfaction.

Kamehameha Notes.

There will be a game of baseball on the Kamehameha grounds Thursday afternoon between the students of Kamehameha School and a team from the U. S. S. Philadelphia. All are cordially invited to attend.

The Philadelphia's battalion will drill on the Kamehameha grounds sometime during the week. The men will be met in military style by the students.

A souvenir edition of "Handicraft" will be issued soon. It will contain a complete write-up on the recent camping-out trip in the country, with illustrations.

A double quartet from the ranks of the boys of Kamehameha will sing at the Sunday school exercises in Kauaiakapili Church Sunday morning.

PLEASANTLY ENTERTAINED.

Reverend and Mrs. Usborne Received Last Night.

There was a very large gathering of the members of St. Andrew's Cathedral in the Sunday School room, last evening, on the occasion of a reception to the Rev. John and Mrs. Usborne, who have lately arrived to settle in Honolulu. The room was very prettily decorated with flowers and evergreens. The reception last for about half an hour after which the following musical program was presented:

1. Chorus: The Woodbrush. Lang

St. Andrew's Priory Pupils

2. Duet: Adieu. Neikolai

M. & W. and Mr. & S. Snashies

Cecile Solo Romance. Collier

Mr. Way Taylor

Song: Sweethearts. S. S. T. Jones

Jones

Mrs. Kubunani Wood

Louis Blue Bell of Scotland

Tanaka College Chon

Song: Non P. V. Mattel

Mr. Geo. S. Smithies

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WHITE LABORERS

Ewa Plantation Company Takes Initiative.

FIFTY TO COME SHORTLY

Commissioner Fitzgerald Will Select Them.

Terms of the Contract—Men Will be Given Opportunity to Plant Cane.

As a result of the visit of E. L. Fitzgerald to Hawaii, the Ewa Plantation Company has arranged to put not less than 50 white men to work on its plantation. Before the departure of the steamer yesterday, J. B. Atherton, James B. Castle and E. D. Tenney, representing the Ewa company, met at the office of Messrs. Castle & Cooke and completed the arrangements.

From these gentlemen, it is learned that the company having met with such phenomenal success through the adoption of the co-operative plan, has decided to extend the work in this direction to a considerable degree. The result of a four-years' trial of this plan by Asiatics has proven eminently satisfactory to them, as planters, and to the company, as mill owners. White labor has been a study with the company for more than a year past, but the question of how and where to get the right people was a serious problem.

It was known, through W. N. Armstrong, that the work done by the Labor Department in San Francisco had proven entirely satisfactory, Mr. Armstrong having made an investigation of it during the one of his visits to that State. The Ewa company decided, then, to invite State Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald to visit the Islands and investigate the conditions and report. The expenses of Mr. Fitzgerald and his secretary, Mr. Greene, were borne by the Ewa Plantation Company.

Mr. Fitzgerald's views of the conditions existing here have been published. That he is well satisfied that white men can do better work than Asiatics, there is no doubt, and upon his report being submitted to the officers of the company and upon his recommendation that white laborers be brought here to work on the co-operative plan, it was decided to make a contract suited to the conditions of that plantation. The contract is based entirely upon the experience the company has had during the past four years.

The bringing of white labor to Hawaii by the Ewa company is entirely independent of the law which provides that plantations shall take 10 per cent white labor. It is done with a view to colonizing the country with American families. The contract is made to suit the conditions of Ewa, and may not suit for other plantations, but it is expected that if the plan works on Ewa the contract will be changed to suit the conditions on other plantations.

Within three months Mr. Fitzgerald will send to Ewa 50 men under this contract. Care will be exercised in the selection of the men and an effort will be made to secure men with families, particularly those who have one or two boys old enough to assist in the work. The idea of selecting men with families is to obtain men who will not consider it their duty to spend their earnings in saloons. Another point considered is the assistance that may be rendered by the young boys in the families. There is no intention on the part of the company to receive, or Mr. Fitzgerald to send tramps or men who do not have good moral characters; those to be sent are men who will be an improvement in every way upon the Asiatics. Of the 50 men to be sent down under the auspices of Mr. Fitzgerald, at least a few will be capable of performing other than field work. For instance: On their arrival, they will be taken over the ground and shown that part of the new land that is to be opened up by the colonists. When the location for the dwellings and assist as far as possible in the construction of dwellings and the laying out of the house gardens. For this work they will receive compensation. If it is found impossible to secure men for this class of work among those who are to come as colonists, the work will be done for them. Mr. Tenney was kind enough to supply an Advertiser reporter with a copy of the contract, and it is given here in full:

This Agreement, Made this.....day of A. D. 1897, by and between the EWA PLANTATION COMPANY, a Hawaiian Corporation, of the first part, hereinafter called the Employer, and.....of the second part, herein after called the Planter, Witnesseth:

That, in consideration of the conditions and covenants hereinbelow set forth on either party to the other moving, the said Employer does hereby promise, covenant and agree to admit the Planter, as an agricultural laborer and cane planter upon the Ewa Plantation, at Honolulu, on the Island of Oahu, and in furtherance of said object does hereby agree:

LAND FOR CULTIVATION.

I.—To furnish, for cultivation on the profit sharing system, as defined by this Contract, a certain parcel of land at its Sugar Plantation at Honolulu in Ewa, on the Island of Oahu, which shall be cultivated and spaded by the said Planter in common, and upon equal shares with the other Planters to whom said parcel is assigned, not exceeding in all, 100 Planters, which said parcel is more particularly specified as follows up on the Plantation map:

SHARE OF CULTIVATION AND MATERIAL BY EMPLOYER.

II.—To plow, harrow, furrow before sowing and plant said parcel before said Planter shall be required to enter into the same for cultivation; to furnish such tools and implements, in the first in

stance, as shall be required for cultivating and irrigating said parcel. It being understood and agreed that all repairs such tools and implements and all further additions thereto or replacements, and all new tools and implements thereafter shall be at the expense of the Planter; to furnish water for irrigation in the main lines of irrigation ditches now on said Plantation, or in such other or further ditches as shall be there located at any future time; but it is likewise understood and agreed that the water from such main ditches shall be borne by the Planter at his own expense or labor; to place movable tracks not over 2 hundred feet apart, in said parcel, or adjacent thereto, when required to move the crop as it shall be harvested, and to transport such crop in carts to be furnished by it, and loaded by or at Planter's expense, to the mill to be converted into such products of sugar cane as Employer shall in its reasonable discretion deem best, such discretion to be directed to the best financial returns, and to furnish such instructions, direction, and supervision as it may deem necessary for the proper cultivation of such parcel.

PLANTER'S LIVING EXPENSES.

III.—To provide unfurnished lodgings sufficient for said Planter; fuel for domestic use to be filled at a place designated by Employer, cut and prepared by Planter at his own expense of labor, but to be transported without charge to said lodging; land for a kitchen garden, not in excess of eight thousand square feet in area; furnish water for domestic use and kitchen garden irrigation; the main line irrigation ditch needed to such lodging; medical attendance at the office of, and by the plantation physician, and pasture upon plantation pasture grounds designated by the Employer for animals required for domestic use only of said Planter.

ADVANCES FOR LIVING EXPENSES.

IV.—All of the matters and things set out in paragraphs I, II and III shall be furnished without charge to, or expense of said Planter, and said Employer further agrees to advance as a cash loan on account, for work performed under this contract not to exceed..... Dollars, on the first or second day of each month, after the expiration of the first month of labor hereunder to be used for sustenance or other necessary expense of the Planter; and for no other purpose, all such loan shall be returned without interest to the Employer, at the time of accounting for each crop, except as hereinabove specified.

And the said Planter, in consideration of himself and for his representatives and assigns: hereby covenants and agrees with said Employer, its successors and assigns, as follows, to wit:

V.—To proceed to said Ewa Plantation as soon as notified by said Employer, and there to well and faithfully carry out and perform the work labor and services to be done and performed by the Planter; and more specifically as below set forth:

FIELD LABOR TO BE PERFORMED.

VI.—With such other Planters as may be designated by the Employer, not to exceed a total.....in number, to enter upon the section or parcel of ground specified in Article I, and there to well and faithfully cultivate to maturity the sugar cane crops there planted and the same to irrigate as required, using water furnished by said Employer for that purpose economically and without waste; in such cultivation all of said cane shall be stripped at least once, and such portion as in the opinion of the manager of Employer require stripping oftener, more than once; all roads and ditches running through said parcel shall be kept open, free from weeds and in good order and condition, and when said cane is mature to cut and deliver the same on Employer's cars on its tracks, as directed by its said Manager from time to time, and to deliver such loaded cars on the main railway track of Employer.

VII.—If the reserved kitchen garden spots are not cultivated by the said Planter, he may reclaim the same at any time thereafter, unless cultivation shall be commenced with its approval; all water for domestic use or kitchen garden irrigation shall be used economically and without waste at such hours as Employer directs; and the lodgings and houses running through said parcel shall be kept open, free from weeds and in good order and condition, and when said cane is mature to cut and deliver the same on Employer's cars on its tracks, as directed by its said Manager from time to time, and to deliver such loaded cars on the main railway track of Employer.

VIII.—It is likewise hereby agreed that all work, labor and service to be performed by the Planter under this Agreement shall be subject to the supervision and shall be done to the satisfaction of the Employer in all cases; and if it shall be necessary for the Employer to employ extra labor to do the work satisfactorily, the Employer may procure extra labor at current rates for such work, and the expense thereof shall be charged to and deducted from Planter's share of cost, and the Planter shall always be subject to the supervision and control of the Employer with regard to all matters pertaining to this Agreement.

DIVISION OF CROP AND BASIS OF SETTLEMENT.

IX.—The net proceeds of the crop, for settlement between the parties hereto, shall be: The actual price realized to the sugars and other materials, if any, manufactured from the sugar cane grown on the premises set forth in paragraph I hereof, after the payment of all expenses incurred thereon after it is delivered from the centrifugals. Five-sixths thereof shall pertain to the Employer and one-sixth shall be the share of the Planters who cultivated said sugar cane and performed contracts in accordance herewith.

Each Planter shall receive of such one-sixth an amount proportioned to his labor in cultivating the same. The adjustment of the several proportions of the Planters shall be made by themselves, subject to an appeal by any Planter dissatisfied therewith, to the Employer, and after a hearing, the decision of such Employer shall be final and binding on all parties.

The Employer shall settle with each Planter personally, or with his representatives as below set forth, and shall be entitled to deduct any debt or advance due to itself.

In order that the Planter may have a prompt settlement: The Employer hereby agrees to settle immediately after the last of the crop from which section is manufactured, upon a valuation of fifty dollars a ton. If there shall be proceeds in excess thereof, after all expenses are deducted as above set forth, the planters shall be entitled to a further accounting, and one-sixth share of such additional proceeds:

Provided, however, that in the event of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty between Hawaii and the United States of America, or the enactment of any legislation by the Congress of the United States whereby the EWA PLANTATION COMPANY may be deprived of the benefit of the duty imposed upon sugar imported into the United States from sugar produced in the said section, shall apply only to the net proceeds as at first defined, without settlement at the fifty dollar basis.

X.—From the proceeds of his labor, as set forth in the last Article, he shall return to the Employer the advances set forth in Article IV aforesaid, as therein set forth.

XI.—This Agreement may be terminated at any time by the Employer for any violation of the conditions of Article VI, or other good and sufficient cause, the Planter being entitled upon such settlement to wages at the rate of..... dollars per month for the term of his service tendered.

XII.—In case of the death of the Planter during the term of this Agreement, his estate shall be entitled to an immediate settlement at the rate of..... Dollars per month, or settlement may be deferred until the crop is harvested and settlement made upon the terms thereof for the proportionate time given by said Planter her-subdute, or the Estate may furnish a substitute satisfactory to the Employer, and settlement may be made according to the terms of Article IX. In case of accident to the sicknesses of said Planter, whereby he may be prevented from performing the labor under this Agreement, if he shall not supply labor in place of his own satisfaction to the Employer, the Employer shall do so, and a proportionate amount of said Planter's share under this Agreement shall be deducted for the time lost.

XIII.—The Planters shall have the

right to inspect the accounts of any kind covering their field of labor at any time.

XIV.—The Planter shall not have the right to transfer or assign his interest herein to another without the written consent of the Employer, and any such transfer shall not be recognized, and settlement shall be made with the original Planter or his heirs or legal representatives in case of death.

XV.—No party shall in any way be held liable to the Employer to said crop, or any portion thereof, by fire, storm, or for unavoidable delays in the mill, nor for any accident happening to the Planter while under fulfillment of this contract.

This Agreement shall terminate and be at an end when the last case upon the fields to be cultivated hereunder shall have been loaded upon the cars, and settlement shall be made in full upon the return of the last account sales of sugar produced upon the fields hereunder. Provided, however, that the survivors of the Planter shall be available during the interim at any other work upon the plantation needed at the option of the Employer at current rates for such labor per month, under penalty of forfeiture of the final disbursement named in Article IX, and

Provided, further, that the Planter shall have the privilege of first choice as against others in continuing such Contract, either with plant or ratoons.

In Witness Whereof, the said Employer has caused the execution of these presents by the attachment of the Corporate Seal, together with the names and seals of its President and Treasurer, and the said Planter has hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first aforesaid.

EWA PLANTATION COMPANY,

By..... President.

By..... Treasurer.

Commissioner Fitzgerald was seen on the Oceanic wharf yesterday, a few minutes before the departure of the Australia, and asked regarding the document.

"It is equitable," he said, "and gives the white man a living and insures to the plantation a faithful performance of duty. I have no doubt about sending the men, but it will take time to select the right people. Because the Ewa Plantation Company is satisfied to make a beginning by employing white men on their place, it does not signify that they will hang out a sign 'Men Wanted' in letters large enough to be read in California, and that they will take every hobo who knocks at the door."

"We realize that this is an experiment; if it is a success, other plantations will follow in the wake; if a failure, all talk of white labor on the Islands will be a dead letter. The houses to be erected by the company will be superior in every way to those for Asiatics, and will be comfortable. Any extras in the way of ornamentation will be paid for by the colonist. My efforts will be in the direction of securing men with families, men with good moral reputations, a modicum of brains and plenty of brawn. With this combination they should do well, and the plantations should profit by their being here. Just look at it from a commercial standpoint. Do you not believe that 100 white men, single or with families, will be of greater benefit to the white storekeepers than three times as many Asiatics. People in Honolulu tell me that nearly every merchant on the Islands chases the shining dollar with the same avidity that a 16-year-old chews gum. If this is correct I would imagine that every man engaged in mercantile pursuits would be anxious to have white laborers will come and settle. I am well satisfied that the scheme will result satisfactory to the men I send down, as to those who employ."

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY... MAY 7, 1897.

JAPAN WILL BE PEACEFUL.

The Japanese immigration muddle has thus far served to bring out that there is a vast difference between what the Japanese government does and what the Japanese newspapers say it is going to do. The rulers of Japan understand their people and pay more or less attention to the wild outbursts of so-called patriotism, but on the other hand the Japanese people are ruled rather than ruling and are not in close touch with the policy of public men.

Notwithstanding the reports published in the Japanese papers the policy of Japan's diplomats in the immigration affair is a thoroughly peaceful one. Assertions to this effect come from men who are in a position to know what they are talking about, and when Japan's position among other nations is taken into consideration, the conclusion drawn by Japanese officials is reasonable.

In the first place Japan has a great deal to take care of at home. Corea and Formosa demand undivided attention, constantly presenting some new problem that must be handled with no little diplomatic delicacy. Japan has to keep one eye open towards Russia which is quietly and persistently seeking to increase its power in the Orient. Great Britain also has to be handled with gloves and its friendship maintained if possible.

With numerous vital problems to deal with on the proper solution of which the life of the nation depends, it is not probable that Japanese diplomats will go about the Pacific ocean looking for trouble.

We do not presume to state that Japan will quietly withdraw from the Hawaiian affair now on its hands. The selection of one of the leading international lawyers of the country as special commissioner clearly demonstrates that the intention is not to make boy's play of the matter. The officials of Hawaii will be obliged to play their best cards. At the same time the struggle will be characterized as a contest of brains not brawn.

There are so many aggressive nations waiting to take advantage of Japan, that it is in no position to "pick a row" in Hawaii that may eventually result in a serious loss of power nearer home. The Japanese people are short sighted and cannot appreciate the dangers surrounding their nation, but the men at the head on whom rests the responsibility of holding the ground already gained will go slowly and carefully, guarding assiduously against any action that will bring them into conflict with friendly and more powerful nations.

If some of the Japanese enthusiasts are balked in the fulfillment of their desires to make a peaceful conquest by slowly colonizing this country, the position is such in the Orient that they will be forced to make the best of it and withdraw to more favorable grounds. Japan cannot afford to shake a warlike fist even under little Hawaii's nose.

DR. BARROWS AND INDIA.

The large amount of cheap criticism heaped upon Rev. Dr. Barrows who passed through this city on the China has caused the religious world to watch with exacting care his career and influence while in India. When Dr. Barrows conceived the idea of a Parliament of Religions he was roundly condemned for suggesting that Christians should deign to meet on a common platform with the representatives of Con-

fucianism, Buddhism and Mohammedanism. His scheme however, was finally carried out successfully and a short time ago, a wealthy lady of Chicago furnished the funds for the eminent divine to make a tour of the world, giving particular attention to India, where his previous teachings were said by some to have had a retarding influence upon Christian mission work.

Notwithstanding Dr. Barrows' purported pernicious liberalism, nearly all the reports, given by missionaries and the religious press of India, point to the pure orthodox principles that characterize his lectures. The India Christian Herald edited by a native speaks of Dr. Barrows' "downright faithfulness." The Queen, a liberal paper criticizes him because of his lack of liberality. It says: "Dr. Barrows does not belong to judge by his Calcutta lectures, even to the advanced ranks of liberals among the trinitarian Christians. His interpretation of Christianity is orthodox from beginning to end; and they take no note of the results of modern criticism of the Christian Scriptures." The Watchman a Baptist publication of Boston says that missionaries report that their hands have been sensibly strengthened by Dr. Barrows' powerful and persuasive setting forth of the Christian faith. "Only those are disappointed who expected something else. And it is now apparent as never before to the intelligent native mind that Christianity is able to hold its own, while dealing fairly with every other religion."

One of the moral lessons to be gained from the action and words of Dr. Barrows is that the day for harsh Puritanical methods in dealing with religious sentiment has passed. The best interests of Christianity are not served by its representatives placing themselves on a high pedestal, giving to the world the impression that they alone represent the sheep and the rest of humanity must be classed with the goats. Intolerance is not one of the taints of Christian faith. Men will listen to argument, but they will shun self asserted piety from a select few who seek to lay down iron clad religious laws which others must follow or be forever lost.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

With childlike simplicity and proper Anglo-Saxon conceit the Fort street oracle delegates to itself the honor of being "the first paper to point out the importance of Mr. Fitzgerald's mission" to this country. It is not often that we take exception to the narrow brained mannerisms by which some of our contemporaries seek to place halos of fame about brazen opinions of their own ability and foresight. In fact it has been quite amusing to note how quiet many of our good friends keep until they begin to see indications of which way the cat is going to jump, whereupon they then come forward with shining visages of self burnished glory and assert that "We did it." As a rule we offer no objections to the petty conceits thrust upon the public by our ever-ready-to-jump contemporaries. But when they come to claiming "first cut" on the question of white labor and the details associated therewith it is time the facts were known.

In selecting the members, President Dole has displayed sound practical sense. Mr. Emmeluth is well able to represent the interests of the mechanics, Mr. Young can appreciate the situation from the plantation owner's standpoint, while Mr. Armstrong we suppose will be put down as the theorizer full of new suggestions, most of them good ones. The Commission is well balanced. The value of the conclusions it presents will be recognized by every citizen interested in the nation's industrial welfare.

Taken as a whole the white labor agitation has resulted in a remarkable

and chimerical. The effort to obtain a larger proportion of Americans on the plantations was begun two years ago during the life of the Labor Commission which so many—our noble contemporary being one—took pleasure in referring to as worse than useless.

At that time Mr. Armstrong was balked in his efforts. The people went to sleep over the subject and the Executive evidently followed suit, so far as the Commission was concerned. The work was not dropped however, notwithstanding the leading spirit returned to California. While there he kept constantly in touch with the labor sentiment of the people who must have a strong influence for or against annexation. Mr. Armstrong did not follow the Hawaiian custom of going to sleep. He kept very much awake and as a result of his work Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald came to this country himself to look into the conditions that he was disposed to condemn on the strength of reports he had received from various sources. Mr. Armstrong was at work among the planters of Hawaii before our self glorying brethren knew that such a man as Commissioner Fitzgerald existed.

When Mr. Fitzgerald arrived, our friendly oracle was busy explaining the census and not till the first move to obtain American labor had practically been settled upon did it find out that the people thought well of the plan and it was about time to fall into line. We will give the better-late-than-never papers full credit for the assistance they have rendered in the last few weeks, but they had better keep quiet when discussing the matter of who led the van.

THEY PROVE THEIR SINCERITY.

We present in this issue two interesting and significant points in the evidence that goes to prove the sincerity of the planters and the Government in the efforts to obtain a larger proportion of white laborers on the sugar plantations. We refer to the Ewa contract placed in the hands of Commissioner Fitzgerald and the appointment of the Labor Commission. The Ewa contract is perhaps more expressive, appealing more directly to those who want to see something done, since it demonstrates that the employers in our national industry are honestly disposed to make a fair trial and have gone about it in the proper business-like fashion.

While Ewa will hold the position as the pioneer in the development of this new industrial policy, it is well known that the managers of other plantation properties are fully in sympathy with the movement and will furnish positive proof in a short time.

The work of the Labor Commission will be more upon the lines of general investigation as mapped out in the Act passed at the special session of the Legislature of 1895. On account of the present lack of funds, it will have to confine its efforts to securing data and reviewing the general conditions of labor, preparatory to more extensive practical work a little later. There is enough for the Commission to do however, since the country is woefully deficient in statistical information.

In selecting the members, President Dole has displayed sound practical sense. Mr. Emmeluth is well able to represent the interests of the mechanics, Mr. Young can appreciate the situation from the plantation owner's standpoint, while Mr. Armstrong we suppose will be put down as the theorizer full of new suggestions, most of them good ones. The Commission is well balanced. The value of the conclusions it presents will be recognized by every citizen interested in the nation's industrial welfare.

Taken as a whole the white labor agitation has resulted in a remark-

able good beginning and we have no reason to doubt the final beneficial outcome. That mistakes will be made, that it will not all be plain sailing we expect, but the general tendency of future development will be progressive, of untold value to the future citizenship of Hawaii nei.

THE NANIWA HERE.

The Japanese immigration affair is now very close to the diplomatic mill that will grind out far reaching results. About all the public can do is to sit by and listen to the music. The arrival of the Naniwa with its special commissioner, immigration representatives and newspaper correspondents was not attended with any unusual details. Every moment thus far has been in keeping with the dignity of a friendly power.

From what the Japanese Minister Resident has said Japan is disposed to believe it has a clear case and the immigrants may be forecasting how they will spend the damage funds they will receive from Hawaii. This is nothing more than we expected. The whole business is a matter international law and lawyers never admit that they have the wrong end of a case. Of course Hawaii has an equal right to claim the justice of its cause and our people may be forgiven if they contemplate what they will do with the \$98,000, they might have lost to Japan. Our Hilo friends will doubtless take particular pleasure in this line of thought. Such a neat little sum would make the Hilo water front shine with improvements, and we cannot take Hilo to task for wanting the money.

This is about the only comment the situation calls for at present. The officers of the Naniwa have paid the proper honors and will continue to deport themselves as able representatives of the Japanese navy. Mr. Akiyama will no doubt be heard from later. The Hawaiian Government has no cause to be frightened, and will return courtesy for courtesy and legal facts in return for the legal facts of the other side. If more Japanese immigrants arrive it is fair to presume they will be sent back unless they qualify under the Hawaiian law.

THE TREATY.

The news from Washington indicates the probability of a strong fight being made to abrogate the Reciprocity Treaty. We see no cause however, for any stampede in our industrial and financial circles. It is the same old story that will forever be repeated every time the tariff bill is changed. This year the attack is more fierce on account of the beet sugar boom, but we have yet to be convinced that an abrogation majority can be secured in the United States Senate. It must be remembered that a serious onslaught by the beet sugar men will stir the manufacturers of the cities to action, and the manufacturing class is constantly gaining power in the American Congress. The example San Francisco and the agricultural districts of California offer is significant of how the forces are working.

The manufacturer is loth to lose his grip upon a foreign market since he finds that he must reach out beyond the borders of his own country if he wants to continue doing business. When his business with Hawaii is threatened the manufacturer begins to study the situation and finds that leaving selfish motives aside, the amount of sugar Hawaii produces is a very small figure in the sugar importations of the United States. He with his associates will then get to work among their Congressional representatives and the law makers find they have more than one interest to figure on

when deciding how to vote. The Hawaiian sugars will continue to go to the United States, treaty or no treaty, and as a change is brought about in our labor system the beet sugar magnates will find their pet arguments knocked in the head.

Abrogation of the treaty does not mean that the sugar producers of the United States will suffer any less from outside competition.

It will however, seriously cripple the purchasing power of Hawaii and while about the same amount of sugar will go out the United States market, Hawaii will have less money with which to buy American manufacturers' products. By no means do we believe the result is so clear that Hawaiian citizens can afford to rest quietly, assured that it will come out all right; they must put their best men at work and keep them at work presenting convincing facts, not threats. We are convinced however, that Hawaii has able allies whose influence is steadily increasing and who will assist materially in carrying the treaty through present gauntlet of opposition.

MINISTER SEWALL.

The appointment of Harold M. Sewall of Maine as United States Minister to Hawaii is regarded as one of the most significant moves of the McKinley administration, as showing its position in the protection of American interests in the Pacific and the eventual annexation of Hawaii. Mr. Sewall is well known here and will be cordially received. His past career in this part of the world proves him to be a man who does not waver or temporize when American interests are at stake, and that is the kind of a man Hawaii wants.

The New York Sun speaks of Mr. Sewall as representing, "perhaps, as notably as any American alive, the policy and ideas of Blaine and Stevens with regard to the extension of American influence in the Pacific for the sake of American commercial supremacy in that ocean during the twentieth century. On that line of Jingoism he may almost be regarded as the original Jingo of the Pacific; for the whole discussion of that great question of national policy originated in his patriotic performances in the Samoan islands ten years ago, in the face of German intrigues and aggressions there. It will be remembered that Mr. Sewall figured at that time both as the hero and the victim of the Cleveland-Bayard surrender of American treaty rights and American prestige in the islands of the Western sea.

He had carried out his original instructions from the State Department with a vigor, tempered with discretion and tact, which won wide recognition for his diplomatic efficiency under difficult circumstances; but when the policy of the Cleveland administration assumed the later and disgraceful aspect which characterized it during the last part of Mr. Cleveland's first term and the whole of his second term, Mr. Bayard suddenly discovered that Mr. Sewall was too good an American to keep in the Pacific."

Mr. Sewall's personal idea of the proper American policy was expressed before a political gathering at Portland, Me., in the following pointed style: "I am here to speak for an American foreign policy, consistent and continuous, which shall give to our Government its proper and becoming influence among the nations of the world. I am here to speak for the honor and glory of the American flag, for the protection of American citizens and American interests wherever they are, and for the extension of this great republic wherever in this Western Hemisphere natural right and national destiny have decreed that it shall be."

As the political change of heart

which Mr. Sewall experienced was due to his disgust for the worse than weak kneed policy of ex-President Cleveland, it is quite fitting that he should be selected as the representative to carry out a sound, progressive foreign policy that shall strengthen the power of the United States as one of the rulers of the Pacific.

The address of Rev. Dr. Barrows on Jesus Christ, the Universal Man and Only Saviour, was out of the ordinary style. It was a literary presentation of the claim of the Christian Faith to be the religion for the world. Addressed to literate, it abounded in allusions, which required for their appreciation on the part of the hearers, a wide acquaintance with the literature of all lands. Its tone of devout praise sounded like the lost chord, so often lacking in much of the preaching and worship of modern days. It seemed in its fervid rhetoric like an anticipation of the song of triumph when the kingdoms of this world shall have become the kingdom of the Christ, and the service of heaven one continuous song of praise.

The Japanese leaders will show a good degree of common sense by refraining from any unusual demonstration on the arrival of the Naniwa. The regulation courtesies are to be expected and there is no reason why the visiting officials should not be wined and dined on the best country affords. Any demonstration however, that will tend to stir up a clash of jingo spirits is very properly figured at a discount.

HAWAII JOTTINGS.

Hawaii, says the Tacoma Morning Union, is knocking louder than ever at the door of Union. Will Uncle Sam be permitted to adopt the orphan Republic? We shall see.—Japan Gazette.

SPRECKELS AT WORK.
Will Devote His Last Days to Booming Beet Sugar.

Parties here received letters from San Francisco, which confirm the reports of Claus Spreckels' antagonism to Hawaii. One writer said:

"I am, for the first time, fearful regarding the treaty. The attitude of the Sugar Trust in investing largely in the beet sugar industry in California, has won the farmers over to their side, and they are strongly in favor of abrogating the treaty.

"Claus Spreckels said in my hearing today: 'My declining years will be spent in encouraging the beet sugar industry in my State, and to do that I will work all of my influence for the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty. I am sorry to do anything that will injure one or two friends I have down there, but my first duty is to California, and those men have been in the sugar business long enough to have made fortunes that will place them beyond the reach of hard times. John has gone to Washington and will refute some of Thurston's statements regarding the financial benefits of the treaty.'

Sales Talk

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than any other proprietary medicine. This is because it possesses greater medicinal merit and produces greater cures than any other. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that

Tells the Story.

All advertisements of Hood's Sarsaparilla, like Hood's Sarsaparilla itself, are honest. We have never deceived the public, and this with its superlative medicinal merit, is why the people have abiding confidence in it, and buy Hood's Sarsaparilla almost to the exclusion of all others.

Customers Want Hood's.

"We order Hood's Sarsaparilla in large quantities and it is the only blood purifier which a druggist can buy in large quantities without risk. It is selling very rapidly and customers who buy it once are sure to call for Hood's the next time. We believe Hood's Sarsaparilla must possess true merit in order to retain its popularity. Its sales exceed all similar preparations and its praises are often heard."

I. SOMMER & SON, Springfield, Illinois.

Thousands of druggists say the same.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared only by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

are the only pills to take.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

NWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

EDUCATORS MEET

Palama Primary School
is Open.

Mr. Brierly Expresses Himself
Resignation Accepted

At the regular weekly session of the Commissioners of Education yesterday afternoon, there were present Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mrs. E. W. Jordan, Prof. Alexander, Deputy Inspector General Scott, W. A. Bowen. Prof. Alexander took the chair in the absence of Minister Cooper.

Mr. Scott reported that the Palama primary school had been started under the principality of Mrs. Stevens. Everything was reported as progressing favorably and the school filling up.

Mr. Scott reported on the matter of putting blinds in the windows of Miss Coursen's school. It was absolutely necessary that the blinds suggested be put in. Arrangements had been made. It had been found an impossibility to get inside blinds. These had been sent for and would arrive soon from the Coast. Mr. Scott said that the state of affairs had become such in the school that he decided to close it up until the place could be put in proper shape for children and teachers. The action of the Deputy Inspector was ratified by the Board.

A communication was received from James R. Holt, Jr., accepting the position of school agent at Waianae. The application of Cyril O. Smith of the Hilo schools for a leave of absence, was granted.

Several applications for positions as teachers in the schools of the Republic, were read and referred to the Teachers' Committee.

A petition from Miss Hattie Coan for leave of absence to permit of her going to the Coast for treatment of her eyes, was read. Miss Coan expects to leave on June 24th. This would make her about a week late in returning for the work of next term. Petition granted.

Mr. Scott was of the opinion that the Commissioners should decide for once and all on the time of beginning and ending of vacation so that there shall be no more mistakes on the part of teachers. They must be made to understand that they will not be granted leave of absence unless on account of illness.

It seemed to be the opinion of the Commissioners that the return of the Inspector General of Schools be awaited before taking any action on the matter of setting dates for the beginning and ending of the summer vacation.

"Twenty-seven years of age. Had eight years' experience as a teacher. Have heard of and read glowing accounts of advantages for lady teachers out there. Send photograph, if desired." This is just a clipping from one of the letters read at the Board meeting yesterday.

It was the sense of the meeting that Miss Lynch be given the first vacancy in the night school.

Mrs. Dillingham announced that she had received a letter from a lady lecturer, who was desirous of coming here between the 1st and 29th of July. She wanted to know the possibilities for lecturing here in Honolulu. Mrs. Dillingham stated that a lot of the teachers would be here between the 10th and 29th of July. If she came she should do so on her own responsibility. Her terms were very reasonable, and it was thought that she might make a good thing of it.

Samuel Brierly appeared before the Commissioners and asked the reason why he had been asked to hand in his resignation as teacher in the Kau-nakai School. He stated that Mr. Meyers, the school agent, knew nothing at all about the school, and the reports that had come to the Board were nothing but spite work.

Mr. Scott announced that he and the Inspector General had both visited the school and had been very much displeased as to the way the school was run. Mr. Brierly had failed repeatedly in his examinations, and verbal complaints were frequently made. On the strength of this, Mr. Brierly's resignation had been asked for.

Mr. Brierly then made several charges against Mr. Meyers, calling him a most contemptible and ignorant man and a person whom all the people on Molokai were "on to" him. Nothing but prejudice had been the cause of his being relieved.

Mr. Bowen explained the matter to Mr. Brierly, who, finding that the Board had treasured up nothing against his moral standing, was perfectly satisfied in regard to the decision. Still, he harped on Mr. Meyers and wanted to know how he had become competent to speak on the school, when he hadn't been anywhere near the place. He said, further, that Mr. Meyers had promised to present himself at the meeting of the Commissioners, but had evidently not mustered up sufficient courage to come around.

TRIED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.
W. J. Coelho Denies that He Ever Admitted Guilt.

The charge against W. J. Coelho, for embezzling \$140, or thereabouts, money belonging to the District Court of Honolulu, which was brought up from the District Court, was tried before Judge Carter yesterday afternoon. It was alleged that Coelho had failed to make proper return for the money received by him and that his accounts for January of the present year were short some \$140; that Coelho had admitted his guilt and said he was sorry for it.

Both Judge de la Vergne and Marshal Brown appeared as witnesses against Coelho. Their testimony was substan-

tially the same, and to the effect that Coelho admitted to them in an interview that he had stolen the funds, that he had taken money before because he was in debt and needed the money. Marshal Brown further testified that when Coelho was told that he would probably be prosecuted he had said that he had no doubt it would teach him a lesson and would be a good thing for him.

Coelho testified on the witness stand that he never had admitted guilt. He made a general denial of the testimony of Judge de la Vergne and Marshal Brown. He stated that they had entirely misconstrued his meaning in his statements to them.

The defense was based on the ground that although Coelho was clerk in the Court and certain money had been paid him, it was not the property of the Court until it had been paid to Judge de la Vergne, who was the appointed custodian of the funds, therefore no charge of embezzlement against the Republic could properly be brought against the defendant. The counsel for the defendant further argued that no account books were ever kept and that there was no proof that money had been appropriated. Coelho had been accused on the strength of his statement to the Judge and the Marshal, and that even their testimony conflicted. The defense rested at 5:45 o'clock and a recess was taken. Later, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

CIRCUIT COURT NEWS.

Rapid Progress Made With Criminal Docket.

O. Williams was sentenced to two years at hard labor and a fine of \$50 and costs.

W. P. Morrow, who was sentenced by Judge De La Vergne to four months' imprisonment, has appealed to the Circuit Court.

The case of Martha D. Donnelly vs. Robert H. Donnelly has been continued by Judge Perry to the August term.

Meleane Davis has entered suit against Kahilahiwa Molale and her husband to recover certain land which her late husband deeded to the defendant, with the stipulation that it should revert to the plaintiff. The defendant failed to make that disposition, and the suit has, therefore, been brought.

Moses Aalona has petitioned the Court for the appointment of J. Alfred Magoon as guardian of Willie Aalona et al.

The plaintiff in the case of S. M. Kamakau vs. Makalohi et al., has filed a motion that defendants' answer be stricken from the files on the ground that it was not filed within 20 days of the time stipulated.

A petition was made for the appointment of an administrator of the estate of Aalona, valued at \$3,000, real.

S. K. Kane has petition for a commission to issue for the examination of witnesses of the death of E. Hele-kunhi.

Case of G. K. Kalopahia vs. Lilkalan, before Judge Perry. Plaintiff granted \$29.66 damages, two jurors dissenting. C. Brown, for defendant; J. A. Magoon, for plaintiff. Motion for new trial from both.

D. K. Brown changed his plea of not guilty to guilty of stealing a bicycle valued at \$40 from N. F. Burgess. Judge Perry sentenced defendant to pay a fine of \$50 and costs.

Mrs. Dickson did not appear on the charge of malicious injury by poisoning a dog. Bail of \$10 forfeited.

Wa Hop was fined \$15 and costs by Judge Perry for cruelty to animals. Humphreys for defendant.

In the case of Ah Wo, Ah Lin and Kam Sin, for maintaining a lottery game, a nolle prosequi was granted on the motion of Deputy Attorney General Dole. Humphreys for defendants.

The case of J. G. Walbel, for selling foreign goods without a license, will come up in the Supreme Court for trial.

The fine of \$250 in one case of opium in possession was paid by John Radin yesterday. The other case goes to the Supreme Court on a point of law.

S. K. Ka-ne, guardian for Elizabeth H. and Isaac J. Robinson, had his accounts approved by Judge Perry yesterday. Ordered to file an inventory at once. Hearing of petition to allow guardian to borrow money was continued till today.

Judge Carter signed a decree accepting the resignation of S. M. Damon as one of the trustees of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop estate.

Judge Carter heard the case of Holt vs. Goo Kim, which was previously sent to the Supreme Court on a writ of error, and was returned to the Circuit Court for further consideration.

Judge Carter heard the case of the Republic vs. W. P. Morrow for gross cheat.

In the case of S. K. Kalopahia vs. Lilkalan, judgment was rendered for plaintiff for \$209.66. with costs.

G. A. R. Meeting.

At a meeting of the Geo. W. De Long Post, G. A. R., held in Harmony Hall last night, there were present some 20 members.

The following committee was appointed to attend to Decoration Day matters: W. McCandless, W. O. Eaton, R. J. Greene and Rev. Monroe.

It seemed to be the sense of the meeting that the day be observed in the same way that it was years ago, with nothing much during the daytime, but with a display worthy of mention during the night.

There will be several speakers, and Colonel Little's name was one of the very first mentioned. The colonel is a member of the Geo. W. De Long Post.

The committee will get to work immediately and a celebration surpassing all previous ones here is promised.

"IT IS THE BEST ON EARTH."

That is what Edwards & Parker, merchants of Plains, Ga., say of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, for rheumatism, lame back, deep seated and muscular pains. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

LITTLE BUSINESS

Session of the Board of Health Yesterday.

Trees Planting on Molokai Discussing Quarantine

There were present at the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday: W. O. Smith, president; Dr. Day, and Messrs. Lansing, Brown, Kelliipio, Dr. Monsarrat, Executive Officer Reynolds and R. W. Myers, superintendent of leper settlement. After reading minutes of previous meeting, the reports of Drs. Monsarrat and Myers and Inspector Kelliipio were read and filed.

A statement regarding claim of a kouka, made by Superintendent Myers, was read. Under the law, the claim was illegal, and the secretary was notified to write claimant that the claim was disallowed.

The question of tree planting at the settlement was discussed. Mr. Myers discouraged it, because there was little rain, and there was no time to do the work. Mr. Smith said the board favored the idea of tree planting, if for no other reason than that fuel is getting scarce. Mr. Myers stated that there was plenty of fuel in one of the valleys, but it would require an expense of about \$600 to build a road to the place. What is to be done for fuel after the supply in this valley is exhausted was not made known by Mr. Myers.

A letter received from Dr. Eldredge, containing information and statistics regarding the sanitary affairs in Japan was read. It showed that the number of cases had reduced considerably. Mr. Smith said that in view of the fact that the disease was not epidemic, there was no necessity for continuing the 14-days' quarantine at Japan ports. He asked the opinions of the members. Dr. Day said that, as there is no epidemic in Japan, the necessity for long quarantine in Japan was past. The report of Dr. Eldredge said that 220 cases had appeared in 21 days in April, while the consular report, brought by the Susquehanna yesterday, showed that there were but 15 cases reported during the two weeks prior to her departure, April 15. Owing to this discrepancy, it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of Dr. Eldredge.

Other routine business was transacted, and the meeting adjourned.

months old. My husband was an engineer, but he died about the 1st of last September in Honolulu, after an operation for cancer."

Inquiry around town last night failed to bring out the evidence of the man's death in Honolulu, but it seems that a man by the name of Gage was brought here last year by Theodore Hoffman, Superintendent of the Hawaiian Electric Company, and given a position at \$100 per month in the works. He had worked for Mr. Hoffman in San Francisco and was a capable man. Shortly after his arrival he sent for his son by a former wife, and on his arrival he was placed in a boarding house on Fort street, Gage having taken up his quarters with an Hawaiian woman.

In September last, at the time his wife says he died from cancer, he was suffering from another disease and was obliged to give up his position for six weeks. Mr. Hoffman talked to him and pointed out the mistake he was making as a married man and the father of a family. This lecture seems to have had no effect, and about Christmas time, when Gage was waiting for his pay, Mr. Hoffman noticed the Hawaiian woman waiting outside the office to receive it. Gage was promptly paid off and discharged. Mr. Hoffman has in his possession three letters received from Mrs. Gage, in which she complained that her husband was neglecting her. Gage was in the city up to a week ago, when he left for the other Islands.

Citizens' Guard Meeting.

There was a short meeting of the captains and officers of the Citizens' Guard in the Deputy Marshal's office, police station, last night. There was a very full attendance.

A committee was appointed to take in hand the matter of the C. L. Carter memorial. They were given further instructions and instructed to report at a meeting in the near future.

It was the sense of the meeting that the Citizens' Guard take part in the Decoration Day procession, provided they are invited. The Mounted Reserve, being the representative company, will be the one to appear. Certain officers will also attend.

Other routine business was transacted, and the meeting adjourned.

LOCAL BREVIITIES.

Sugar, 3 1/4 c.

Minister King was able to visit his office yesterday.

Col. Spalding went to Kauai on the W. G. Hall yesterday.

The Mounted Patrol was out for pistol practice yesterday morning.

Another Salvation Army lassie arrived on the Monowai yesterday.

Cook's Music School will be open during July and August. Love building, Fort street.

There were thirty-five through passengers from India on the China. The plague was too much for them and they left.

Samuel Parker, who left for San Francisco on the China yesterday, will be away about a month in the State of California.

If you want to grow strong invest in a home exerciser. E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd., sell them on the recommendation of a Honolulu physician.

The engagement of Miss Sisson of Hilo to Mr. F. Wm. Thrum of this city, is announced. News to that effect arrived on the Kinai yesterday morning. Mr. Thrum has been in Hilo and vicinity for some time and will probably be there for some time yet.

J. O. Carter, Jr., has received a letter from Harry Musgrave, manager of the Australia team of ball players, announcing their intended departure for Honolulu May 18th. Mr. Musgrave states that the team will remain here about nine days, during which they would like to "play ball."

As usual, the Australia left port for San Francisco yesterday afternoon, with the Oceanic wharf crowded with people, the band playing a farewell concert and the passengers on the decks of the steamer waving adieu, as well as possible under loads of led. The number of people who left by the Australia was larger than usual.

The business year of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association will close on the 15th of this month and any persons desirous of giving to its various objects will find Mr. W. W. Hall, the

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

treasurer, only too glad to receive donations. Nearly two thousand dollars is yet required to close up the year, in the different departments of work that the Association has in hand.

Sam Macy, hack inspector, went out to Iwilei butts yesterday morning to show some of the police officers how to shoot with a revolver but when he got there, bull's eyes were out of sight and goose-eggs in abundance were all he could get. Finally, in sheer desperation Sam closed his eyes and blazed away, succeeding in making 2, this out of ten shots and a possibility of 50. The distance was 20 yards.

Word came by the steamship Monowai yesterday that Mr. T. W. Hobron has had a very close call from death.

On his way to Chicago, and while crossing the Sierra Nevadas, he stepped outside without an overcoat on, and took pneumonia. For quite a while it was supposed that he would die, but he rallied, and the latest news from Chicago, where he and his wife are, is encouraging.

The third child affected with diphtheria—a Japanese in Moiliili, died yesterday morning. There seemed to be improvement on Monday but Tuesday saw a very sudden change. The fourth and last case—a Hawaiian boy on Queen street opposite the Government building—is now nearly well again.

No more cases were reported yesterday and the doctors hope that the disease has seen its end in Honolulu.

LEWIS & CO.

No firm of grocers in Honolulu can sell the same quality of goods we offer at the same prices un... they buy right. We boast of our prices just as a proud mother does of her first born—they can't be beat. Nor are the goods we sell excelled in quality by any firm.

Since bringing our wares before the island and public by means of printer's ink, the orders from people on the other islands have doubled in number. This means that the people are satisfied with good and prices. We are reaching out for trade and to secure it we have goods at exceedingly low cash price. In case lots—dozen tins to a case—the consumer gets the benefit of wholesale prices.

Following is a partial list of goods just received from English and European markets:

Copeland's English Peas, Cod's Roes, Mackerel in Mustard Sauce, Cambridge Sausage, Teyssonneau Pate, Crosse & Blackwell's Pie Rhubarb and Jams, Boneless Sardines, Eating Chocolate, etc.

LEWIS & CO.
GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.

MINISTER SEWALL

Maine Man Appointed for Hawaii.

Favors Annexation and His Appointment May Indicate President's Policy.

W. H. HINGTON, April 22.—President McKinley today sent to the Senate the name of Harold M. Sewall as Minister to Hawaii. The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nomination.

The appointment of Harold M. Sewall of Maine at Minister to Hawaii has bolstered up the hopes of the annexationists and those who favor a continuance of the reciprocity treaty with the Island Republic. Mr. Sewall has been all along an advocate of the annexation of the Islands, and his choice for the post of Minister is believed by those who favor that settlement of the question to be an indication of the policy of the Administration.

It is argued that had it been the wish to simply recognize Mr. Sewall for his work during the campaign this could have been done in other ways than by sending him to this post, where his pronounced views must lend color to the belief that the Administration has given him preference by reason of his opinions and indorses them.

Mr. Sewall is eminently fitted to represent this country in the Pacific, as his long experience at Samoa made him familiar with the trade conditions of the Western Coast, and gave him an insight into the advantages to this country of traffic with the various islands. Mr. Sewall has an intimate knowledge of the feelings of Germany and England in regard to Pacific affairs, as he was at Berlin during the negotiation of the compact under which Samoa is now governed. He will be a valuable man for San Francisco by reason of his connection with the ocean carrying trade.

The sentiment in favor of a continuance of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, while it may not be growing, is showing more and more in the deliberations of the Finance Committee, which is now considering the tariff bill. Senator Kyle of South Dakota was heard by the committee today in an argument on the wool and hide subjects. Incidentally the Senator, who is counted upon to aid the Republicans in the passage of the bill, took occasion to tell the Republicans of the subcommittee that he believed it to be for the best interests of the West that the treaty be continued in force. He made an argument in favor of the treaty. It is understood now that Senator Aldrich is the only member of the subcommittee who is opposed to the continuance of the treaty.

Senator Platt of Connecticut said today that he thought the treaty a wise commercial convention, and Senator Allison of Iowa is believed to be opposed to any action at this time looking toward the breaking of the present relations. It is not thought that Aldrich can dominate the committee when the bill comes to be considered as a whole, and should Senator White finally decide to support the treaty, there seems little doubt that the tariff bill of the Senate will contain the provisions of the Dingley bill continuing it in force.

DEMAND FOR RECIPROCITY.
Telegrams Sent to Senator Perkins by the Chamber of Commerce.

The following telegram was sent to Senator Perkins yesterday by the Chamber of Commerce:

"The Chamber of Commerce reasserts its position in favor of retaining the reciprocity section with Hawaii in the tariff act, which has proved so profitable to the State and this city, benefiting all its various industries and productions and building up and preserving to the American flag the only section of our foreign commerce controlled by the Union, has given our citizens an opportunity to prove their zeal and ability as colonizers and has given to the American people the control of the North Pacific and its islands' commerce, and we, who have honored you to represent us as United States Senator, now demand that our wishes, representing the entire business community of the State, shall have your first and best support."

"Recent returns from California beet sugar refineries show under the present Wilson tariff dividends of 40 per cent per annum and upward, exclusive of bounty. Such returns, without further increase, now afford ample protection to the preservation of the beet sugar industry. From this end it appears to us that the opposition to the present reciprocity with Hawaii emanates from the sugar trust, which is now interested in the principal factories in this State, and with the abrogation or modification of the treaty will be able to crush out the smaller factories to the detriment of the farmers and consumers. This is a national question, and every Senator must know what a source of danger Bermuda proved during the years 1861-65 to the Union. Hawaii vastly more important in area and wealth, in other hands than American would destroy our control of the Pacific Ocean. William H. Sewall, when he secured Alaska, never contemplated surrendering Hawaii to the foreigner."

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SAN FRANCISCO

"HUGH CRAGG, President"

FRANCE CALLS A HALT.

Hanotau Informa Turkey that France will Intercede.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The Herald says: The striking news in relation to the Greco-Turkish war is the declaration of M. Hanotau, the French Foreign Minister, to the Turkish Em-

bassador at Paris, that the Sultan should hold out the olive branch to Greece. If, said M. Hanotau, the Turkish troops went further, France would be compelled to come forward as the defender of the Christian cause.

An address by members of the opposition somewhat calmed the situation at Athens today. The manifesto declared that those who took part in the disorderly demonstrations were acting in alliance with Turkey.

King George, whose palace had been stormed by the excited Athenians the night before, declared that his only wish was the good of his people, and he hoped that not one drop of blood would be shed on his account.

Special dispatches from Athens state, however, that the situation is exceedingly complicated. Crown Prince Constantine has made a report on the disastrous Thessalian campaign which will be rigidly investigated by the Government.

Dispatches from Epirus and from Constantinople show that the Greeks were badly defeated at Pentepigadia and in Thessaly. Blame for the serious reverses in Epirus is laid upon a deficient commissariat.

Special advice from Washington say that Greece will resent all European intervention. The State Department, nevertheless, has information that the powers will act without the consent of the Greek Government.

THE FLAGSHIP BALTIMORE.

To Take the Philadelphia's Place in July.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The cruiser Baltimore, which has undergone a thorough overhauling at Mare Island Navy Yard, will become the flagship of the Pacific station early this summer in place of the Philadelphia, now flying Admiral Beardslee's flag in the harbor of Honolulu. The change will take place in July, when Admiral Miller relieves Admiral Beardslee of the command of the station. The Philadelphia requires extensive repairs, and will be laid up at Mare Island.

Quarantined At Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 28.—The royal mail steamship Empress of China, which arrived yesterday from the Orient, had on board two well-developed cases of smallpox. In consequence, the passengers and crew, numbering in all nearly 1,000 people, are quarantined. The Empress herself will be detained two or three days, and if she leaves them it will be under control of another crew.

Representative Holman Dead.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Representative Holman of Indiana died at 2 o'clock this afternoon. He had been ill with spinal meningitis for some weeks.

Battalion Drill.

There was a good turnout of the Second Battalion last night. On account of the absence of Major Jones, made necessary on account of stress of work, Captain Camara was in command of the dress parade. Major Jones appeared later, and took charge of the battalion drill proper.

Orders were read to the battalion to the effect that the companies constituting that body present themselves for battalion drill every first and third Thursday of each month.

Dorie's Chinese Laborers.

Jack Lucas, who had charge of the work of contracting the Chinese immigrants, who arrived on the Dorie, has made the following dispositions: Hala-kau, 30; Hamakua mill, 32; Waiakea Mill Company, 20; Oahu Sugar Company, 183; Koloa, 32; A. S. Wilcox (Panama), 20; Laupahoehoe, 33; Paahon, 39; Kilauea Sugar Company, 20; Hilo Sugar Company, 35; Dr. Wight (Hawaii), 14; Pacific Sugar Mill, 20. Of the 504 who arrived, 24 have been rejected and will be sent back to China, one goes to a drayman one has died and 478 go to plantations.

WHarf AND WAVE.

The schooner Anna left San Francisco for Mahukona April 28.

The barkentine Amelia sailed from Port Blakely for this port April 28.

The O. & O. S. S. Belgic may pass through here for San Francisco on the 14th inst.

Departures from San Francisco for this port, April 23: P. R. G. W. G. Irwin, April 25: Bktne. Irmgard and schr. Robert Lewers.

The Union steamship Monowai, Capt. commander, sailed for the Colonies about 5 p. m. yesterday. She will not be seen here again.

The Custom House officers at the gate of the Pacific Mail wharf searched everyone who left the dock after the departure of the China yesterday.

The American ship Susquehanna, Sewell master, arrived in port early yesterday morning, 26 days from Kobe, Japan. She is here to load sugar for New York.

Capt. Fries, late master of the Conocchio, has been appointed master of the bark Martha Davis, vice Captain Soule. The latter will return to Honolulu by steamer go into business on his own account, marry a handsome island belle and settle down says the S. F. Call.

James Lyle, who went to Hilo last week to examine into the hole bored in some one in the ship Indiana, returned to the Kinau yesterday. The captain of the vessel had already driven a plug into the hole and stopped the leak, which did but very little damage. The native diver went down and fixed the out side.

The U. S. Monitor Carey commander arrived in port and hunted along the Oahu wharf shortly after 1 p. m. yesterday. Following is the report kindly furnished by Peter Bondall, 1st Lt. San Francisco at 11:45 p. m. on April 29th discharged pilot

at 1 a. m. on the 30th and arrived in Honolulu as above. Experienced fine weather throughout passage.

There is now in process of building for the British navy eighty-nine vessels, for the French, thirty-three; for the Russian, thirty-nine; for the German, nineteen, and for the Italian thirteen. Of these vessels, which are being built by Great Britain, forty-eight are torpedo boats, while of the other powers Italy is the only one that is building any, and she only one.

The old corvette Thetis, which returned from Honolulu several weeks ago, and has been lying off Sausalito, has been ordered to Mare Island, and will go out of commission, says the San Francisco Examiner. Her officers and crew will be attached to other ships. The Thetis will be surveyed, and unless the repairs necessary to put her in condition for another cruise do not exceed 20 per cent of her cost, she will either be condemned and sold or sent to Rotten Row.

MARRIED.

BERITZHOFF—HAYS.—In Fruitvale, April 5, 1897, by the Rev. S. S. Palmer, Alex. F. Beritzhoff of Stockton and Myrtle M. Hays of Fruitvale.

DIED.

PAUELS.—In Queen's Hospital, this city, Wednesday May 5, 1897, Mrs. Anna R. Pauels, a native of Denmark.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.**ARRIVALS.**

Tuesday, May 4.
Stmr Waialeale, Parker, from Kauai ports.

Wednesday, May 5.
H. I. J. M. S. Naniwa-kan, Kurooka, Japan.
Stmr Mikahala, Thompson, from Lahaina.

Stmr James Makee, Tullett, from Kauai.
Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai.
Stmr Kinai, Clarke, from Hawaii and Maui ports.

Thursday, May 6.
Am ship Susquehanna, Sewall, 26 days from Kobe, in ballast.
O. S. S. Monowai, Carey, from San Francisco.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, May 4.
P. M. S. S. China, Saunders, for San Francisco.
Am bk Alden Besse, Potter, for San Francisco.

Am bk Albert, Griffiths, for San Francisco.
Stmr Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maalaena, Kona and Kauai.

Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.
Stmr Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina Honokaa and Kukuhaele.

Stmr Kaala, Mosher, for Oahu ports.
Stmr W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai ports.

Wednesday, May 5.
O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, for San Francisco.
Stmr Waialeale, Parker, for Kilauea, Kalihawai and Hanalei.

Stmr James Makee, Tullett, for Kauai ports.

Thursday, May 6.
O. S. S. Monowai, Carey, for the Colonies, on her last trip.
Am schr Transit, Jorgensen, for San Francisco.

Stmr Iwalehi, Gregory, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuhaele.

Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, for Makaweli, Waimea and Kekaha.

Stmr Mikahala, Thompson, for Kauai ports.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Am ship Kenilworth, Baker, for New York.

Stmr Kinai, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports, at 10 a. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Kauai, per stmr Waialeale, May 4.—Miss Mitamura and six on deck.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr Kinai, May 5.—W. Dennis, Capt. Macdonald, John Phillips, H. Espinda and bride, J. Cook, J. Napoleon, J. K. Jauka, J. Lyle and wife, H. P. Roth, E. R. Adams, J. W. Bergstrom, H. P. Walton, P. Higgins, Miss E. M. Every, Mrs. C. C. Kennedy, Miss E. Sobey, Mrs. T. H. Thrum, Miss S. Bergstrom, Mrs. Wright, F. B. Remele, Bruce Kennedy, Father Mathias, E. W. Barnard, R. A. Lucas, T. R. Walker, Miss Eva Parker, Miss Helen Parker, Miss Mabel Woods, Rev. L. Byrd, H. S. Sloggett, J. T. Silva, H. C. Mossman, E. G. Goodman, W. Heine, Miss Esta Paauhalu, W. Whitney and 86 deck passengers.

From Kauai, per stmr Kinai, May 5.—H. Morrison and wife, Judge C. F. Hart and family, Mrs. O. Omsted and daughter and eight on deck.

From San Francisco, per U. S. S. Monowai, May 6. G. R. Ewart, Jr., Wm. Lorentzen, H. Hugo and Mrs. M. Summerfield, Steerage—Ino E. Colburn, Robt. Cowes, A. McDonald, J. S. Muirhead, Mrs. A. Patterson and 2 children, Alex. Black, A. Gonzals, wife and child, J. E. Graham, J. Rogier, Capt. G. Darke, W. E. Stewart, T. Kanaka.

Departures.

For Kauai ports, per stmr W. G. Hall, May 4—Col. Spalding, C. Kalser and F. Waldron.

For Maui ports, per stmr Claudine, May 4—Mrs. Brown, Thomas Brown, J. P. Cooke, Miss Brown, Mrs. Robinson, Dr. Maxwell, J. S. Garnett, F. C. Achong, W. L. Stanley, H. P. Baldwin, A. N. Kepohal and A. Enos and wife.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr Minna Lee, May 4—Volcano Prof. A. Koch, K. T. Stoepel, A. M. Erskine and J. Fison, Way ports; H. Walters, J. Richardson, Mrs. D.

Makainai, E. Lazarus and wife, Mrs. Diokey, Miss Baldwin, W. F. Drake, J. H. Drake, Mrs. F. W. Wicke, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. E. H. Wodehouse, W. Holl and wife.

For San Francisco, per O. S. S. Australia, May 5—Mons. Vizzavona, C. H. McDowell, J. O. Henderson and wife, the Misses Nellie and Alice Kitchen, Miss Berg, Mr. and Mrs. L. Morrison, George W. Baker and wife, Miss Irene Baker, E. C. Leffingwell, Mrs. H. L. Morrison, Minister Damon, C. P. Lauka, G. R. Stewart, wife and child Mrs. C. C. Kennedy, Master B. Kennedy, Mrs. O. W. Ferris, Miss Norcross, the Misses Fonda, Col. Madden and Mr. Madson, R. C. Monteagle, B. Gallagher, Mrs. C. V. Sturdevant and child, Miss Chaffee, M. E. Grossman, Miss C. M. Every of Hilo, Miss A. N. Roberts, Miss L. H. Roberts, E. L. Fitzgerald, E. M. Greene, F. H. Frisbee, J. E. Taylor, Miss B. Landers, Miss Belle Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Schaefer and son, Mrs. E. M. Taylor and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Ainsworth and child, Dr. E. C. Surmann, Miss Annie E. Abell, Miss Helen Hardling, W. H. Goetz, G. A. Brown, James B. Castle, Mrs. Montague-Turner, Dr. M. E. Grossman, George S. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Harris, the Misses Harris.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—Martha Duckett Donnelly vs. Robert Henry Donnelly.

The Republic of Hawaii:

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are commanded to summon Robert Henry Donnelly, defendant in case

to file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be

and appear before the said Circuit Court at the May Term thereof, to be

held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on

Monday, the 3d day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M., to show cause why

the claim of Martha Duckett Donnelly Plaintiff should not be awarded to her

pursuant to the tenor of her annexed

petition. And have you then and there

this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness HON. A. W. CARTER,

First Judge of the Circuit

(L. S.) Court of the First Circuit at